THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

Vol. XIII., N°. 628. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862. Price, Taels 15 ℔ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

Estate of John Harding *Tidewaiter, Imperial Maritime Customs Tientsin, deceased.*

ALL parties having claims against the above Estate are hereby requested to send them in for adjustment, to the office of the Undersigned on or before the 10th of August next, after which date no applications for the settlement of claims will be entertained. Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN GIBSON,
Acting Vice-Consul.

H.B.M. Vice-Consul,
Taku, 6th July, 1862.

9au

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Richard S. Gough, and those having Claims against it, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM,
Executor.
30au Shanghai, 25th June, 1862.

Estate of Edward Grale, *deceased.*

ALL persons having Claims against the above Estate are requested to send them in to the Undersigned on or before the 31st August next, and those parties indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

J. LOVE, Junr.,
Executor.
30au Shanghai, 19th June, 1862

In the matter of the Estate of Charles James Fox, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND. S. DIXSON,
Executors.
tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE Shanghai Steam Navigation Company will henceforth dispatch a Steamer for the River Ports every Tuesday and Friday morning, on the making of the flood tide, without fail, unless prevented by disabling accident.

The succeeding Steamer will be ready to receive Cargo before the clearing of the Steamer under dispatch, and Merchandize can therefore be shipped on any day at current rates.

Returning—a Steamer will leave Hankow every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Freight intended for the River and stored in the Company's Godowns can be shipped free of expense, other than the Tariff Charge for Storage.

Freight by the Company's Steamers from the River can remain in Godown *six days*, free of charge.

After that time, Storage will be charged at the Tariff Rate; but no charge of coolie hire in landing will be incurred.

At present and until further steamers arrive, built expressly for the traffic, the line will be composed as follows:—

The *Kiangse*, Captain Berry.
The *Pembroke*, Captain Perkins.
The Chartered Str. *Hankow*, Captain Wolcott.
The *Surprise*, Captain Pendleton.
The Chartered Str. *Contest*, Captain Draper.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf Shanghai, 10th July, 1862.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(Coast and River)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited.

CAPITAL £300,000.
First issue, £150,000 *in* 15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*
(2,500 of which Shares will be Reserved for China.)

Deposit 5*s.* per share on Application, and 15*s.* per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10*s.* each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

TOWING.

The Powerful Tow-Boat

"MARTIN WHITE,"

is now prepared to tow in the Woosung and Yang-tsze Rivers.

For further information, apply to

WARD & Co.,
or to the CAPTAIN, *on board.*

Orders left at Messrs. Fogg & Co., punctually attended to.

tf Shanghai, 20th June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a Partnership and established a Firm under the style of Hughes, Willgoss & Co., as *Merchants & Agents.*

JOHN HUGHES.
HENRY WILLGOSS.
2fe Kanagawa, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. George Stanford, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf Hongkong, July 1st, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port as *General Merchants and Commission Agents*, in connexion with Messrs. Mackrill Smith & Co. of London under the style of White & Co. in which Firm Messrs. James White and J. Mackrill Smith of London are also partners.

F. G. WHITE.
HERBERT SMITH.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the firm of Grauert & Co

Wm. GRAUERT.
30au Yokohama, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port.

JAMES HENDERSON.
1no Tientsin, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. Noetzli in our Firm ceased on the 30th of June last.

STAMMANN & Co.
1no Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. H. G. FARR is admitted a Partner in my business this day, which will be carried on in future in the name of Farr Brothers.

FREDERICK FARR.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Alarakya Sajun is authorised to sign our Firm *per procuration.*

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS & Co.
30au Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr Douglas Frazar in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1862.

FRAZAR & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th July, 1862

NOTICE.

MR. W. M. Robinet is authorised to sign our Firm at this port.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, July 19th, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Alexander Turing is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.
12oe Shanghai, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Philip Henry Underwood is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
31jy Shanghai, July 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Adolphus Overweg is authorised to sign our Firm.

OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23rd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. W. THIES is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

G. KUNST.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Reimer & Co., Corner of Park Lane and Bund.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. Fogg Twombly was admitted a Partner in our Firm May 1st, 1862.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. H. N. Twombly in our Firm has ceased.

H. FOGG & Co.
21se Shanghai, June 17th, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. James H. Wright and Mr. William Strachan McLean are authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procuration from this date.

DOW & Co.
29no Shanghai, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. James Lawrence Man, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March last.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Alexander Cock is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

WATSON & Co.
16au Shanghai, 14th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. Thomas Lancaster Larken and Mr. James Milisom were admitted partners in our firm on the 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
6de Fuhchau, 20th May, 1862

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as General Commission Agent under the Style of Price & Co.

J. F. PRICE
30sep Ningpo, July 1st 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port, as General Commission Agent.

R. I. REUBEN.
21se Ningpo, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into partnership as Commission Agents at this port under the style of Severs, Duus & Co.

HENRY B. SEVERS.
EDWARD H. DUUS.
tf Hongkong, March, 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. Edward H. Duus

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE

MR. William Grant Gordon has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MACKELLAR & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of Robert Francis & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.*

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang. 3d March, 1862.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as *General Commission Agent* under the style of Platt & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
6se Tientsin, 8th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE General Agency and Commission Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned at Canton, has this day been transferred to this Port.

DREYER & Co.
30sep Ying-tsze, (Newchwang) 1st July 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as General Commission Agent under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze),
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Augustus Rawlins Hudson and of Mr. Richard James Ashton in our Firm ceased on 30th June last.

Mr. Henry Beverley Lemann and Mr. William Lemann are this day admitted partners.

GILMAN & Co.
20se China, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. L. N. Hitchcock in our Firm terminated on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. William Nelson, was admitted a partner on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China. 8th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. John Charles Bowring and Mr. Malcolm Anderson Maclood ceased on the 30th ultimo: and Mr. James Whittall, Mr. William Keswick and Mr. Herbert St. Leger Magniac are this day admitted Partners.

Our Firm now consists of Robert Jardine, Alexander Perceval, James Macandrew, James Whittall, William Keswick, and Herbert St. Leger Magniac.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
9au China, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Thomas David Neave in our Firm ceased *on the 31st December last.*

Mr. Robert Brand and Mr. Randal Humpston Chambers are admitted Partners in our Firm from *the 1st of January.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf China, 14th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Augustine Heard in our Firm ceased on the 31st of May 1862, and Mr. George Farley Heard and Mr. Robert Inglis Fearon are this day admitted Partners therein.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR H. P. Simson has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

W. J. ALT & Co.
14se Nagasaki, 1st June, 1862.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
40, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf E. C.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. Glover & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding accounts.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. Arnold & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of Glover & Co.

FRANCIS A. GROOM.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E C.

INSURANCES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at *Hankow* for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 17th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
19sp Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on First Class Lives for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.

Participating Class.—The Whole of the Profits of this Branch are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Underwrite Risks from Shanghai to Hankow and Hankow to Shanghai per Sailing Vessels.

They will be shortly in a position to issue Policies of Marine Insurance upon Native Craft.

RICHARD DUDLEY & Co,
tf Hankow, 9th February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¼ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
F. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Thomson, *Calcutta.*
Robert France, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November. 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¼ *per cent per annum*:

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE departure of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Str. "*AZOF*" for Hongkong, is postponed until daylight, on Wednesday, the 13th instant. Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M., on Monday the 11th. Consignees of inward and Shippers of outward Cargoes are requested to send in their Duty Receipts before 4 P.M. on Monday next.

K. WARDEN, *Agent.*

o Shanghai, 9th August, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS, ceased on the 20th ulto. Mr. ALBERT SEVERS is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

SEVERS, DUUS & Co.

6so Hongkong, July 30th, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST DATES.

England	June 10	Hankow	Aug. 2
Hongkong	Aug. 2	Nagasaki	Aug. 1
Tientsin	July 30	Kanagawa	July 22

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong	Apr. 15	Received *via* Marseilles,
Shanghai	Apr. 6	May 26

DIED.

At Shanghai, on the 5th instant, from the effects of injuries received at the explosion on board the steamer *Union Star*, JOSEPH ISAAC REUBEN, aged 25 years.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by

A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation,

at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

August	*Ending 8th Augt. 1862.* Max.	Min.	*Ending 8th Augt. 1861* Max.	Min.
2	80	73	93	81
3	89	75	93	83
4	84	75	95	84
5	82	77	95	80
6	83	77	92	79
7	83	77	87	80
8	84	78	88	78

OPIUM.

August	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* New Tls.	Old Tls.
2	560	505 a 500	505 a 500
4	560	505 a 500	505 a 500
5	555	510	510
6	555	505 a 510	—
7	555	510	510
8	555	510	510

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. — August 7, *Delhi*, (Br. bq), Harnett from Liverpool; 8, *Tientsin*, (Br. bq.), Overston, from Tientsin; 8, *Sophie*, (Ham. bg.) Martin, from Hongkong; 8, *Clarissa Bird*, (Am. sh.), Bird, from Hongkong; 8, *Julie*, (Fr. bq), Leslie, from Hongkong; 8, *Maggie McLean*, (Br. bq.), Steward, from Sydney; 8, *Miranda*, (Ham. bq.), Müller, from Hongkong; 8, *Macao*, (Br. bq.), Beher, from Nagasaki; 8, *Golden Horne*, (Sia. bq.), Burr, from Hongkong; 8, *A. A. Eldridge*, (Am. bq.), Bennet, from San Francisco; 8, *Paragon*, (Sia. sh.), Adamson, from Bangkok and Hongkong.

DEPARTED.—August 8, *E. F. Willets*, (Am. sh.), Williams, for Swatow; 8, *Clipper*, (Sia. sch.), Marxen, for Newchwang; 8, *Don Pedro II* (Am. bq.), Lewis, for Chefoo; 8, *Fawn*, (Br. bg) Wrighton, for Ningpo; 8, *Columbia*, (Br. str.), Shuttleworth, for Newchwang; 8, *Swatow*, (Br. str.), Lean, for Tientsin.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Pembroke*, from Hankow, Mrs. Watson and family. Per *Po-yang*, from Hankow, Messrs. Tate, Tileston, Hudson, Collins and Ceaman. Per *Carthage*, from Chefoo and Tientsin, Mr. Wordsworth. Per str. *Governor General*, from Kiukiang, Mr. D. de Souza. Per str. *Ta-kiang* from New York, Rev. W. A. P. Martin, Mrs. Martin and 2 children. From Hongkong, Messrs. D. C. Brower, and Downie. Per *Jeddo*, from Nagasaki, Mr. Somerville. Per H.M.S *Falcon*, from Na-jow, Detachments—67th Regt., 22d Punjaub, and Artillery.

DEPARTED —Per str. *Cadiz*, for Hongkong, Mrs. Parkes, Miss Guyson, Rev. John S. Parkes, Messrs Romain, W. Waller, M. Lamond, H. Howard, Capt. Bristow and Son, Capt. Geo. C. Willies, Mr. J. W. Allen, and Mr. Hall. Per *Homer*, for Kanagawa, Lieut. Birch. Per *Rattlesnake*, for Kanagawa, Messrs W. Saunders, and servants, B. Gutschow, Capt. N. C. Books, Wife and child.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, *8th August*. 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that no person will be admitted to appear and act for Suitors in this Consular Court, save such as are admissible to practice before the Supreme Court of Hongkong under Ordinance No. 6 of 1845.

WALTER MEDHURST,
10au *Consul.*

THE London Mail of 26th June due in Hongkong on the 8th August, and here on the 15th. It was received last year on the 9th August per *Emeu*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Tuesday, the 19th instant.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862.

"SELF-PRESERVATION is the First Law of Nature," has been from time immemorial the acknowledge axiom of mankind in all that pertains to individual existence, and the conservation of the human species. In like manner Self-government is the first law of political economy, in maintaining the rights of man for the due administration of order and justice in public affairs. For a State to be subject to some extraneous authority, however much it may emanate from the best system of government, is cramped in its energies, and feeble for the public good, unless it be ruled by its own constitution. Where contending interests prevail, these evils are augmented and the vital prosperity of the country is paralyzed by the jealousy and opposition of contending sections, who would otherwise unite in promoting the general advancement of the body politic. Such in a great measure, is the position of Shanghai in the conglomerate attempt at its government. It is the old story of "What is every body's business is no-body's business." We contain the elements of a strong and efficient government, yet the ruling powers are heterogeneous and weak.

In our columns last week, we published some important correspondence on this head, which had passed between the British Consul, the Municipal Council, and the Defence Committee, the latter body having initiated the question. The members of that Committee came forward on a pressing emergency to preserve Shanghai from pillage and destruction, and discharged their voluntary task with efficiency and judiciousness, which has resulted in rendering our adopted city almost invulnerable to any attacks of the Taiping Rebels; for which they deserve the thanks of every individual in the community. On this score their opinions on the vital domestic topic of the day, are entitled to our highest consideration.

On referring to their letter addressed to the Municipal Council, it will be seen that they propose the bold measure of forming Shanghai into a FREE CITY, under the protection of the Treaty Powers. Be it so. As a basis upon which to establish an efficient government, no better plan could be proposed, so as to obtain the concurrence of the several nationalities represented in this community of foreigners—who may be considered as not much better than aliens in China. With such a fundamental constitution, we could soon form a small Parliament of our own for the purpose of forming laws applicable to the general interests of the body politic, and electing an Executive government having the confidence of the community at large. So far, therefore, as the proposition of forming Shanghai into "a free city, under the protectorate of the four great powers, whose interests bring them into close connection with this country, but exercising its own government through its own chosen officers, elected under a system of suffrage, that shall give the controlling power to the owners of property—Chinese and Foreign"—the Defence Committee will have our best support in advocating the measure.

Of course, this, or any other plan emanating from the Foreign Residents of Shanghai, having for its object the better government of the settlement, is not only subject to the approval of the Treaty Powers, but necessarily must obtain the sanction of the Chinese Government, who are expected to extend our territorial privileges, by ceding the land required for an independent city. This is pointed out by Mr. Medhurst H.B. M.'s Consul, in reply to the request of the Municipal Council that he should convene a meeting of Land Renters in September next, which has been acceded to. From the tenor of the Defence Committee's letter, we inferred all that is advanced by Mr. Medhurst, and read the suggestions of the Committee as points which should be discussed by the foreign residents and the Consular authorities, *prior to any application to the Chinese Government*. When the question is so matured as to reach that point, it should be invested with the strongest authority and unanimity of opinion which can be found to bear upon its necessity and practicability.

Meanwhile, as the only media of ventilating the subject are the columns of the journals under our controul, we freely invite our fellow residents to take advantage of them, no matter what views they may put forward, or what propositions they demur to, provided the discussion is conducted in a temperate and inoffensive manner. At no period in the history of Shanghai, has a subject of such vital importance to its future prosperity been propounded. It, therefore, behoves every man to turn his attention to its consideration, no matter how great or small his influence, provided he has the capability of understanding the question. We are afraid that there is more apathy among residents capable of discussing its general principle, or minutiæ, than should exist. Ere this we expected to have published several emanations from their pens, in anticipation of the meeting next month. We trust that next week some valiant knights of the "steel plume" will commence the tournament by having a tilt at the vital topic of the day, THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF SHANGHAI.

THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF SHANGHAI.

To the Editor of the
Daily Shipping & Commercial News.

DEAR SIR, I have perused the correspondence published in the last *North-China Herald*, containing the suggestions of the Defence Committee, with regard to the future government of this settlement, and which were specially published with a view to affording an opportunity for free discussion upon the subject.

Before proceeding further, I wish to ask the Chairman of the Defence Committee one question, which has not in any way been referred to in their proposition. It is the solution of the present Customs scheme. Supposing this to be a free city, are we going to collect the Chinese Custom duties here and hand them over to the Imperial Government? Surely not! Yet under other circumstances, how can we entertain a notion that the Emperor of China would ever constitute this a free city, independent of the Empire.

Will the Chairman of the Defence Committee kindly inform us what solution he proposes of this difficulty; for, with the enormous revenue of this port, it forms a very considerable item.

Yours faithfully,
A RESIDENT.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR.—"A Resident" in this morning *D. S. & C. News* requests the Chairman of the Defence Committee to explain how the Imperial Government can collect its Custom dues, if this place is made a free city.

The Defence Committee are not, however, prepared to enter into the discussion of the details of this great measure.

In writing to the Council they acted only as an organ through which public sentiment could find utterance, and they stated the proposition in the broadest possible manner to serve as a foundation to work upon. They are not the legislators for the settlement, and it would have been presumption to have done more.

Great modifications of the simple proposition, to meet the peculiarities and difficulties of the situation, will undoubtedly be necessary; but the public expression of their individual opinion will not aid the process any more than if the usual form is followed, of writing under fictitious designations, and the danger of personal allusions and recriminations avoided.

Moreover, the views of all of us, upon the subject, are at this early stage, crude and imperfect, needing to be cleared by discussion, and it would be unjust, as well as useless, to require any one to commit himself to a public opinion at such a disadvantage.

There are many members of the community, whose able heads and ready pens will no doubt soon answer the question of "A Resident" in some form or other, but he must not expect a perfectly satisfactory solution at the first fire.

Your Obedient Servant.
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
Shanghai, August 9th, 1862.

CHINESE IMPERIAL OBLATION TO THE *MANES* OF ADMIRAL PROTET.

IN the *North-China Herald*, of the 5th July, we published a translation of an Imperial Mandate which appeared in the *Peking Gazette*, conveying the Emperor of China's regret at the death of Admiral Protet, who lost his life in the Imperial cause against the Taiping Rebels on the 17th of May at Nanjao. After reciting the circumstances attending this affair, and alluding to it as an example of sincerity in the *entente cordiale* existing between France and China, the edict goes on to state:—"In perusing the particulars of the foregoing reports we have been deeply affected; and We order that Le-hung-chang appoint, in accordance with Our wish a Taotai and a Prefect (probably those at Shanghai) as our deputies to present our sacrifice to the *manes* of this departed officer." In obedience to this mandate, the Taoutai of Shanghai, and the District Magistrate of Chang-chow, together with numerous other Mandarins of various grades, attended an imposing ceremony at the French Church, where the Imperial Edict was read.

The oblation took place on the morning of the 7th August commencing at half past seven, by a high martial mass, similar to that which was performed at the Obsequies of Admiral Protet, and fully described in our issue of May 31st. On this occasion the Taotai was attended by a guard of diciplined Chinese, who presented a soldierly appearance, and contrasted most favourably with the disorderly rabble composing his ordinary retinue, and that of the Imperial troops generally. There was also a detachment of Chinese Artillerymen drilled by French officers, with four small howitzers, which they handled admirably, and fired two salutes of 21 guns each which formed part of the proceedings, with precision. The interior of the church was draped in mourning as before, and the catafalque stood in the middle of the nave, at the foot of the steps leading to the altar.

Besides the numerous Chinese and French Officials present on the occasion, there was a large assemblage of spectators, native and foreign. Amongst the former were the officers of the French Navy in harbour, and M. Edan the French Consul. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul Mr. Medhurst, and Mr. Markham, vice-consul, were likewise present.

After the religious part of the ceremony was over, the District magistrate of Chang-chow, as "Reader of the Imperial will," read in an audible voice the decree ordering the sacrifice to be performed.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE CHINESE OFFICIALS APPOINTED TO PERFORM THE CEREMONY.

Chief Sacrificer,
WOO,
Taoutai of Shanghai.
Reader of the Imperial Will,
District Magistrate of Chang-chow,
HO-KWANG-LUNG.
Assistant Sacrificers,
4th Rank. Magistrate of Soo-chow,
LE-MING-YUEN.
4th Rank, Magistrate of Chang-chow,
SIEH-SHOO-TONG.
4th Rank, Magistrate Elect,
WAN-YU-HIUN.
4th Rank, Magistrate Elect,
SHANG-SHOO.
5th Rank. Magistrate of Soo-chow,
WHEN-TSONG-YEN.
District Magistrate of Chang-chow,
HO-KWANG-LUNG.
District Magistrate of Tsung-shah,
HO-TSZ-TSANG.
District Magistrate of Shanghai,
WAN-TSOONG-TEN.
Assistant Magistrate of Shanghai,
NGAI-TSO-HIM.
Shanghai Recorder,
WAM-KI.
Magistrate Elect,
CHOW-TSO-HONG.
A centurion of drilled foreign legion
Candidate for Magistracy,
SHIN-FOH-YUN.
Centurion Zi-ka-wei Artillery men.
5th Rank, Military Officer,
LE-CHANG-TSE.
Officer of eight Lance men.
Interpreter and Candidate for Office,
KO-SHUN-SHOW.

PEKING.

WE are in receipt of intelligence from the Chinese metropolis to the 25th July. The Honorable F. A. W. Bruce, C.B., Her Majesty's Minister-plenipotentiary, continued to reside at Pa-ta-chu, situated among the hills about five miles from Yuen-ming-yuen; and it is reported that he will remain there until the hot months are over. The Honorable Anson Burlingame, the American Minister-plenipotentiary had arrived at Peking on the 24th with the other members of the Legation, including Dr. Williams as medical *attaché*, and Mr. Schencke acting as interpreter to the mission. They are to be quartered at the French Legation, until arrangements are made for their accommodation in some yamün in the Tartar city.

H. I. M. the Prince of Kung has engaged the Reverend Mr. Burden, late missionary at Ningpo, to teach the English language to a few young Chinese. This is a further indication of the progress of the foreign policy inaugurated by the administration of the young Emperor, which must in the end lead to important results.

Cholera continues to ravage the city with great severity. The mortality is estimated at one thousand a day; and no means of checking it by sanitary improvements have been taken. In the streets the accumulations of filth are not cleared away, and it is not uncommon to see dead bodies lying for hours on a crowded thoroughfare, such as a bridge opposite a gate. The popular remedy adopted—even by the higher classes—consists in scraping the skin off the neck and arms with an iron cash. At night the inhabitants are kept awake by the unceasing din of gong-beating, crackers, firing of cannon and jingalls, rockets and other fire-works; the intention being to frighten away the demons who are supposed to have brought the cholera into the city. A notification has been issued by the Yamün of physicians for the purpose of instructing the inhabitants how to guard against attacks of the disease, and how to apply remedies.

The following are translations of extracts from the last numbers of the *Peking Gazette:*—

DOINGS OF THE IMPERIALIST REBELS IN AN-HUEI PROVINCE.

From Peking Gazette of July 13th, 1862.

Edict.

Chên-yuan-shan reports that the Canton robbers (Rebels) were attacked on the western road, and were routed. No trace of them was found on the river bank. Also another troop from An-huei was fallen in with, attacked, and successfully put to flight. This is the substance of his dispatch. Returning from Shan-shên (Shan-hsi) by the Hsin-an and Shên-chih districts, the (long) haired robbers furtively stole away along the great road to Yi-yang, and successively attacked the walled cities Sung-hsien, Yi-yang, and Yeh-hsien. In every place the civil and military authorities with the district Chiang-ling of the soldiery intercepted and slaughtered them. Likewise at Yas-tien in the Shên-chih district, at Ta-hsin-tien in Yi-yang district, at Sha-ku-tui in Nü-chou, and, at Chang-fu in the Hsin district, the authorities captured and decapitated many. At Hsiang-chêng, Ma-yung-ho's rebel troops were defeated, and fled from Pei-tsai, Hsi-ping, Sui-ping, and Chio-shan, to Wu-yang. In every place the volunteer troops hastened to destroy them, and every one either beheaded or (otherwise) slaughtered a vast number.

As heretofore we command the above-mentioned governor, to order the civil and military authorities in every place, quickly to drive and sweep away (these scourges), for it is not right that they should increase.

When these (long) haired rebels were at the district city of Wen-hsiung the acting Chin-hsien, *Wang cho-chang* (by name) was slain in a street fight; and at the same time, the Tien-shih, *Chên-shih-chi* (by name) likewise met his death. *Wang-yi*, the Chi-chou of Shan-chou turned out his troops to the rescue; they at once retook the district city. As to *Wang chi-chang*, the expectant and acting Chi-hsien of Wen-hsiung-hsien, and *Chen-shih-chi*, attached to the ninth rank, acting Tien-shih at Wen-hsiung-hsien, we command that, according to the regulations respecting those who die on the field, compassion be shown them with unrestrained liberality, and that also in the place where they died, altars be at once set up, and consecrated (to their memory), in order to commemorate their faithfulness and devotion. The Pa-tsung, *Ming-feng-san* was in a place of safety. We also command that this be diligently enquired into, and reported on. Respec this!

R. A. J.

ENGAGEMENTS WITH TAIPING REBELS NEAR SHANGHAI.

Edict.

LI-HING-CHANG, (Governor of this province) reports that he has driven back the main body of the rebels; gained a great victory; that Sungkiang is relieved, and Shanghai safe.

The rebels had surrounded Sungkiang and an incessant combat had raged for two days and nights without intermission, when a party of the ever-victorious army (Ward's men) returning from Ningpo destroyed the rebel batteries at You-fu-pang, and the Sungkiang garrison rallying out by night destroyed innumerable of them; on this the rebels retreated to the N. W.

Large bodies of rebels were also stationed at Kuang-fu-lin, Yang-chiao and Szuching but Le-heang-chang marching against them attacked them at Szeching, killed a number, took ten prisoners and captured their stockade, and following them up induced them to make a stand, and killed several hundreds more.

On this the *soi disant* Ying-wang collected some 50 or 60,000 of the flower of Taipingdom, marched on the rebel camp at Sinchiao going on to Siccawei and then Lichiao and so surrounding the Imperialist troops and threatening Shanghai seriously.

Our division was utterly surrounded by the rebels, who threw up batteries and advanced with all their force against it, but were met by Chen-hsio-chi who used guns, muskets, stones and bricks, till the ditch was full of corpses The rebels, however, came on as fast as they were killed, determined to take the camp till Cheng-hsio-chi, firing a great gun himself, sallied out in the confusion it caused, and driving the rebels off, returned to his camp; the battle having lasted from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and the rebels having made 8 or 9 distinct attacks.

At the same time the Lin division was surrounded and attacked by another band of rebels but Wei-cheng-hao, a sub-prefect attacking them, several hundreds of picked rebels were destroyed. The rebels however turning again and advancing 4 or 5 times to the attack.

Li-hêng-chang now advanced in three columns, one of which falling in with the rebels at Chin-li-chao near Siccawei and attacking them, Chang-yu-chun's horse was shot under him, on which exerting himself, he killed a rebel chief and mounted his horse. Chang-chi-pang also cut a rebel chief's head off and threw it among the rebels, on which they, though some 10,000 in number, howled and retreated; our troops pursuing them up to their camp where the rebels, several tens of thousands in number, made a stand and attacked our troops with the greatest vigour. Our troops however brought every thing to bear on them, and at length the rebels fled in confusion; throwing away their arms; some 3,000 being killed as they stood, and several thousands more as they fled, a number also being drowned; 400 were taken alive, and several thousand guns, horses, muskets, flags, &c., being captured the *soi-disant* Ying-wang being killed and the *soi-disant* Na-wang being wounded.

Our troops then followed up the victory by attacking the rebels at Szeching and routing them without a fight, taking and destroying some 10 stockades and burning 30 more rebel residences; on which the rebels at Kuang-fu-lin, &c, retired.

Le-hêng-chang has displayed extraordinary vigour in attacking the rebels in person, obtaining a great victory and relieving Sung-kiang and Shanghai. We direct therefore that Chê-hsio-chi shall be appointed to the 1st vacant post of Yut-siang, and made pa-lu-hu that

Chang-yu-chuen shall be similarly rewarded; that Yen-szü-wu shall be made Pa-lu-lu, that Col. Sui-szu-chio and Hsuing-chow shall be made Brigadiers; that Wei-chêng-huo shall be made Prefect and given a peacocks feather; that Chang-shu-tae shall be made Major; and we order Le-hêng-chung moreover to forward a list of the other officers who distinguished themselves whether dead or alive, that we may reward them. Respect this!

C. A.

Relative to Presents sent to the King of Koorga.

An Imperial Edict.

Man-ching (Ambassador at the court of Koorga) and others report that the gifts sent for presentation were lost on the road. They earnestly entreat us to replace this loss. The substance of the despatch is as follows:—'When the guard was engaged in forwarding the gifts intended for the prince of Kuo-urh-ko (Koorga), a quantity of embroidered silk, and other things which are mentioned were lost.' The writers beseech us of our clemency to make up this loss, and to give other things as substitutes. This is, in brief, the request they make. We accordingly command that it be complied with; and we give one p'i (about 40 feet) of embroidered silk, one p'i of eight-barred silk, one glass bowl, one flint and steel in a case, two large side pouches, and four of a smaller size. These are to be sent to Man-ching for the especial acceptance of the above-mentioned prince.

Now (on the former occasion to which the writers refer) the fact of Imperial presents being in course of transmission did not cause the local officers in every place to be attentive in providing guards for the protection of those presents, or in respectfully and carefully forwarding them. The consequence was that they were lost on the way. Most certainly this neglect sprang from an exceeding contempt for the laws. We now command the board diligently to examine the men at the post-houses within the frontier, and at the guard houses without, as to the place where the things were lost, and, according to the facts elicited, the guilty must be severely punished. Let a report be quickly prepared. Respect this!

R. A. J.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY FROM YINGTSZE-NEWCHWANG TO MOUKDEN AND TIENTSIN.

Early in January 1862 I accompanied a detachment of troops that proceeded from Tien-tsin to Ying-tsze (in the district of Newchwang) and shortly after arrival, having at my option either to remain or return to the former city, I determined on the latter course, and made preparations to start alone, as soon as the weather slightly changed, it being then so intensely cold and otherwise inclement, that travelling would have been highly imprudent.

In pursuance of this resolution, I was enabled to effect a start on the 15th February, my transport consisting of a native cart and brace of mules, under the guidance of a veteran Chinaman who, warmly clad in a goat skin coat of antique pattern, sat complacently on the shaft, and was wont to wile away the dreary hours of our daily travel with alternate snatches of song and flourishes of a huge whip. Of the two, I scarcely know which was the more objectionable, and I think the mules were of a like opinion. When clear of the suburbs, we pursued a course North by East, my intention being to make a detour by Mookden, the capital of Manchuria, with the exception of a few trees and dirty mud villages appearing like specks in the distance, and some snow-capped mountains, rugged and bare looking, about 15 miles to the Eastward, the country presented little to break the monotony of a vast level, until we approached the town of Newchwang, the station of the district magistrate. At this place, having already travelled nearly 30 miles, and as the sun did not promise a lengthened continuance of daylight, I should have rested for the night, had I not been aware, that for some unexplained reason, the inhabitants entertain anything but friendly feelings towards foreigners; I therefore directed the carter to skirt the town, and proceed 3 miles further, to a road-side inn. The accommodation of this *dernier resort* was far from being of the first order, a single room of great size, *which must have been* nearly 200 feet in length, sufficing for the simple requirements of those who frequented this hostelry, on both sides and extending the entire length of the apartment were built kangs, or raised sleeping places, tenanted on the occasion of my visit, by at least a couple of hundred carmen and travellers, who were all naked to the waist, the temperature of the room having been raised to about 70° by heating the Kangs. The Landlord, a fine rough Shantung man, making his appearance, and being asked, what accommodation he had at his disposal, suggested (not possessing a private apartment) that I should sleep at the end of the long Kang, next his bar. No better arrangement offering, it was ultimately adopted, and having fixed a portmanteau as a kind of partition, my bed was made, and dinner served up. Alas! an unfortunate curiosity caused me at that moment to peer over the shelter of the portmanteau, when one of my neighbours was to be seen divested of his raiment, skilfully essaying to capture those vermin, deemed both repulsive and troublesome by the European, but valued rather highly by the celestial, from the amusement their presence affords.

My bed fellows were evidently converts to the theory of early rising which they carried to an extreme, the entire Inn being astir at 2 A.M. Everywhere bustle and confusion, but happily after half an hour's bubble, I was left almost the only occupant of the house. At sunrise I resumed my journey, *following the same road as the previous day*; halting at noon, at a village near a range of mountains running north and south, for the refreshment of man and beast. The news of a foreigner's arrival spread rapidly through the hamlet, and in an incredibly short space of time, the entire population—young and old—male and female, crowded round the inn, pushing and struggling to get a peep at my features. Noticing that the Inn-keeper's paper windows were fast becoming perforated, I threw open the door, and told the mob, they had full permission to stare as much and as long as they pleased provided no one attempted to enter the room. Notwithstanding this injunction, delivered, I flatter myself, in a most *impressive manner*, one *individual* patriarchial and venerable in his appearance, and wearing a long white beard, ventured inside, alleging as an excuse that the inhabitants had never seen an outside man, and requesting permission for them to indulge their curiosity: but by the time his speech was concluded the house was full; and not content with looking those in the front ranks, severally gratified their sense of touch by feeling my clothes, taking hold of my hands and similar eccentricities of behaviour. A pair of leather boots I was wearing attracted much attention, and also my seal skin gloves. After listening for some time, to the various remarks and conjectures as to the object of my journey and my calling, I pushed on for Ta-Leaow-yang, (escorted by about 200 of my recent visitors to the outskirts of the village) through an undulating country, fertile and thinly wooded, abounding in better houses, than I had yet seen, and arrived early in the afternoon. Driving by an outer road to a pagoda at the North-west angle, I entered by the North gate, and proceeding along the main streets passed out at the East gate, and halted at a very comfortable Inn. Ta-Leaow-yang was the largest city I had yet visited (including those passed when on the way from Tien-tsin to Ying-tsze) It is of square form, enclosed by a high crenelated wall, and the distance from the North to the South gate is said to be a mile and three-quarters. The streets are of good breadth. Altogether it seemed a bustling rising place, and is distant from Ying-tsze 60, and East of the Leaou-Ho 20 miles On the following day whilst on the march, observing numerous carts laden with coal, and ascertaining that the coal hills were only 61 miles to the Eastward, I astonished my car-man by directing him to shape our course thither The road ran through a remarkably hilly country studded with small hamlets, habitations in the generality of cases constructed of limestone taken from quarries on the spot Presently we approached a mountain or hill some 1000 feet in height, down the side of which in our direction, a long line of carts slowly jogged. I preferred walking up this incline and continued this pedestrian exercise, until the mouth of the coal pit was reached. The hill side in many places between the pit and the plain, was bored with sloping holes about 4 feet in diameter, probably in search of a suitable place to sink a shaft, as none appeared to have had much coal extracted.

At the mouth of the pit stood a shed in which large fires were continually kept burning for the purpose of ventilation The shaft was about 15 feet in diameter, lined with wooden props, and sloped downwards at a considerable angle, the principal object being the simple construction of steps for ascent and descent. The depth of the shaft *was given at 700 feet, a perpendicular measurement* would probably alter these figures. I descended about 100 feet, accompanied by some coolies returning after delivering their loads. But the muttering of these individuals, indicating from the words I caught, that a few jokes of a practical nature, might be cracked at the foreigners' expense, recalled to me, the novelty of my position. 80 miles from the nearest European and amongst *a class of men upon whom their* particularities of avocation—a continued residence in the bowels of the earth, acts with anything but a human influence—even in civilized Great Britain miners have long been notorious for coarseness and brutality. So retracing my steps I contented myself with interrogating the head man at the mouth of the pit.

The coal is brought up with the assistance of buckets, each coolie is provided with two of these and a pole 3 feet long, at a half stoop he places the pole obliquely across his back one end resting on the shoulder, the other on the haunches, at each extremity a bucket is slung; and in this wearying attitude, crawls up the steps. As far as I could comprehend, between three and four hundred workmen are generally employed in this pit, and it was noticeable that though the weather was intensely cold they had scarcely clothes enough on, to fulfil the ordinary requirements of decency. Probably lower down, the temperature was higher and the severities of their toil, no doubt, rendered them regardless of such a trifling discomfort as cold weather. Very many of these poor creatures seemed unhealthy and emaciated, and all walked with a hobbling gait, from constantly carrying loads at a half stoop. Coal appeared to abound in the mountain soil. It is covered with a ferruginous slate or shale. in some places only a few feet deep. It is more frequently met with in a pulverized or stack, than a solid state, and in this condition is found in largest quantities and deepest strata The prices *at the pit's mouth were for* block coal about one dollar, and for stack coal half a dollar per ton.

The block description made very clear fires being perfectly smokeless It is found in enormous masses, the fractured surface presents a beautiful jet black and smooth glisteny appearance. It seems to belong to the variety of coal called anthracite. The coal hills are designated in the vernacular as the *Leaow-who-kow May-shan*, they are situated to the East of the Leaou Ho about 36 miles. *For the greater part of the way*, there is an excellent road between the two places, adapted for every kind of traffic during the four winter months, and the remainder of the year water transport is available to Ying-tsze or the mouth of the river—a tramway to the river bank would prove a remunerative speculation, and the configuration of the country offers great *facilities for* the enterprise.

Starting in a North West direction after a drive of 9 miles I found myself on the main road to Mookden, and halted for the night at a village within 13 miles of it. Here I met the Magistrate of the Newchwang district, whereat I was rather glad, it affording me an opportunity of speaking to him about my passport, which he had refused to *visè*, and I had been consequently compelled to leave Ying-tsze without that formality being duly observed Looking at my passport he pointed to two characters, referring to British subjects traveling for purposes of trade. Then he informed me, he requested our Consul to erase, which done, he would have affixed the seal. I endeavoured to explain to him, that the consul was not empowered to alter or erase any portion of a public document *without an order from higher authority*. To this he somewhat shrewdly rejoined "similarly I could not seal this form without an order from the Governor of Mookden, but having this day been speaking to him on the subject and it being well known you are not travelling for purposes of trade this passport in its present state will suffice for your wants." This terminated our discourse and after an exchange of peace offerings, I retired to *my room, the possessor of* a very inviting box of confectionary leaving the worthy Magistrate to seek consolation in his opium pipe. for the mental disquietude this rencontre must have wrought.

Next morning (18th) passing along the main road through processions of heavily laden carts I reached Mookden, the once favorite abode of Royalty. About noon, my mind not altogether easy about the regularity of my passport, notwithstanding the pleasing assurances of the previous *evening and determined*, come what might, that I would take a good look at the city. I lowered the blind of my cart, leaving an aperture, just large enough to see through without being seen, and ordered the car-man to enter by the South gate and drive through the main streets to all the other gates. This accomplished, and having seen something of the place I at last raised the blind and drove on unconcernedly in search of an inn, which I found inside *the south gate called the* Yan-ye-dian, I now forwarded a card to the chief Mandarin's Yamun, with a notice that I would call on the following morning This functionary is a Manchu, and supposed to be of the blood royal, in fact the receiving no reply to my communication removed all doubt as to his lofty pedigree, and I confidently believed from that time in his regal ancestry.

However, I remained undisturbed by any of the authorities, who contented themselves with sending a couple of Manchu soldiers to keep an eye on me, which they did with a vengeance, following my footsteps everywhere and even sauntered into my room, as if prompted by curiosity. Thinking it always the best policy to submit with a good grace to treatment you are helpless to resent, I informed my persistent watchers in what capacity I considered they were acting; but added they had full permission to observe each move and action throughout the day, and wound up by making one of them (who spoke Mandarin, but like a foreigner) to teach me the Manchurian *numerals*.

On the morning following, I received a card from the chief magistrate accompanied by a message, saying that his wife's decease having placed him in mourning, he was constrained to decline my proposed visit. my passport was also returned which I had sent in to be countersigned with a remark, that it would do as it was.

Shortly after a red card duly presented by a runner, *announced thrt the district Magistrate* was about to call in state. He soon made his appearance, driving up in a cart attended by several mounted followers. He was a fine ruddy faced, though rather corpulent man, sharp and intelligent, speaking the Mandarin dialect remarkably well. He commenced the conversation in the invariable Chinese style, by demanding in polite tones my name, age &c. These (in China) necessary conventionalities, concluded, he alluded to my intended return to Tien-tsin and the dangers to be encountered from highwaymen. To a question, if there were many mataze or mounted highwaymen he replied there were not a few, and that it was dangerous to travel without an escort. I said if he thought so, in accordance with the treaty provision, an escort across the disturbed district ought to be given me. At this he mused slightly and made no immediate rejoinder, but soon collecting his faculties. hinted in a very delicate manner that my passport did not bear the usual seal, and then in a swaggering way, gathering himself up for departure fired his last shot, by saying such *did not come within the scope of his* particular duties.

I made a parting tour of inspection, and notwithstanding the dangers depicted in such glowing colours by my Mandarin acquaintance, packed up my things and with many imposing flourishes of his huge whip, the car-man piloted us through the west gate, in grand style—a spear with a handle about 20 feet in length lashed on *the outside of the cart, as a warning to evil-disposed* people of the prodding they would subject themselves to in the event of waylaying the vehicle.

We left Mookden far behind us, the car-man stimulating the mules to unwonted activity by choice extracts from his stock of melody, varied with the occasional application of whip cord. Our two military friends, whose eccentricities whilst carrying out the Magistrate's *plan of surveillance*, have before been alluded to, now mounted on rugged Tartar ponies, accompanied the cart, keeping watch like guardian angels, the animals they bestrode, prancing and curvetting, in a most awe-inspiring manner. A ride of 7 or 8 miles however, satisfied the equestrian longings of these unlooked-for attendants. Mookden, or as it is now only known by its Chinese name Shen-yang, is distant from Ying-tsze 118, and from Leaou Ho (which is west of it) 30 miles. Like all Chinese towns, its beauties whatever they may consist of, are only discernible through celestial spectacles. The wall by which it is surrounded being the sole object of interest to the European visitor. The city is situated in a plain—the greater part of which is coarse bare pasture land, with a few groves enclosing Joss houses, with imperial yellow-tiled roofs The walled part of Mookden is about ¾ mile square, but the suburbs, filthy and squalid, extend for a considerable distance and are surrounded by a mud ditch The gates 8 in number have been erected with the greatest impartiality—*two on each face of the wall*, and from this fact, as is frequently the case in Chinese towns, of all streets running directly between N. and S. or E and W., each is either parellel or at right angles to all the others; over every gate is a three-storied edifice, very inferior however to those at Pekin, neither is the wall comparable with that of the capital, in height or in structure. The main streets only are of good breadth, the rest being *narrow* and filthy, but the houses everywhere are low and dirty in appearance, there being little or no signs of business or trade within the walls, though in the suburbs. I noticed many warehouses of respectable size, where mercantile speculations, even on a large scale, were not improbably transacted.

The population of Mookden and also that of the South of Manchuria, has been, and still is, extensively recruited from the Shan-tung and Shan-see provinces, so few are the original inhabitants; and so Chinese has this portion of the country become, that not one man in ten can speak Manchurian. A very different state of affairs, however, prevails further north.

A. M.

(To be continued.)

(From the Daily Sipping & Commercial News of 5th August.)

THE LAZAR-HOUSE AT THE BUBBLING-WELL.

Snatching a few hours of leisure from our Editorial cares on Sunday last, we visited the Bubbling-well and the adjacent temple, where we saw such sights that made us return to Shanghai "a wiser, *but a sadder man.*"

We stood for some time looking into the well, watching the bubbles of gas as they ascended, speculating on what generated so remarkable a phenomenon, and having learnt that it was carburreted hydrogen, we conjectured that it came from a fissure in some carboniferous strata, far down below the superincumbent alluvial deposit; so that possibly Shanghai and its environs are built upon the margin of a great coalfield. Suddenly we were aroused from our geological reverie, by the dissonant sounds of Chinese musical instruments issuing from *the temple opposite. Entering its precincts*, we beheld a Buddhist priest in high canonicals sacrificing a paper horse to his deities, which was consumed by fire, evidently for the purpose of furnishing some defunct Chinaman with a steed to journey through the next world.

Everything about this small temple was unusually clean for China, and the bonzes particularly comfortable-looking priests, apparently well-fed, and gorgeously clad in embroidered silks and satins, while the decorations and images were of the richest description. We waited to witness a part of the ceremony, and were rather favourably impressed with the manner in which the chief priest read from a scroll in Chinese the service for the occasion, and the grace with which he made his genuflexions before an altar glittering with gold and silver, under the light of quite a galaxy of brilliant tapers. There was nothing gloomy about the place, or the service, while the performers and the audience seemed amazingly delighted with the ceremony. *We left the building with* these ruminations—that however false might be the tenets of the Buddhists, there was something joyous in their ceremonies; and that this particular temple had about the pleasantest aspect of any we had yet seen. With these favourable impressions we strolled round to the rear of the building, where two other temples are situated, one of considerable size painted red, and known as *the Red Josshouse at the Bubbling Well.*

We entered the smallest temple first, and beheld a sight that in the frame of mind we then enjoyed, struck us with sickening horror. In the middle of the place sat a gigantic grimy-looking image of Buddha, on an altar covered with the dirt and dust of years, while around lay the dead and dying, some in advanced stages of decomposition—poisoning the atmosphere inhaled by a few wretched people, who looked like *living skeletons*, and were evidently wasting away from sheer inanition.

Passing through this temple we crossed a court-yard and entered the red joss-house, which presented a sight that entitles it to be named, "The temple of Horrors." Here stand erect on each side of a spacious gloomy chamber four hideous collosal figures of war deities, scowling from their pedestals with ferocious aspect. *In the centre of the building*, as usual, is a gigantic image of Buddha, but with another deity at his side standing up clasping his hands and having a benign aspect. But the appearance of the human beings lying about on the filthy earthen floor, it is almost impossible to describe, and was infinitely more repulsive than what we witnessed in the smaller temple. This is the great Lazar-house at the Bubbling-well.

Here lay some *twenty* men, women and children; dead, dying and diseased; huddled together worse than the filthiest beasts of the field, apparently left to perish without food or raiment. One man lay dead at the foot of the altar, as if he had fallen on his face in agony, and the flies and maggots were feasting on his carcass. Another was a woman who had died more calmly, with evidently her daughter hanging over her in the last *stage of illness. At the sound of our* voice, the poor girl raised her head and looked with a vacant stare at us for a moment, and then turned to pillow her head upon the emaciated body of her mother as if to say, "Here let me die!" Two other dead bodies lay covered with some matting and rags in a corner. Out of the remainder, who had scarcely life in them to crawl to the door, were two children who attended upon their friends or *relatives*, but not a particle of food was there. One party strong enough at first, had put up some mats so as to separate themselves from those who had died, but it was apparent that they were doomed to follow soon. The spectacle altogether was of that ghastly character, which only haunts those who have nightmare dreams, and could not be found anywhere else in the world but China—the most wretched, diseased, and filthiest of nations.

The horrible stench which prevailed drove us with a sickening sensation from the building, before we had time to relieve these objects of compassion, as we should wish to have done. As we reached the road and looked back upon this gloomy edifice, we thought, what a frightful place this must be for any of its occupants, possessed of sufficient consciousness to think of its horrors. *Throughout* the livelong day to be gazing upon those hideous images and putrid corpses, and passing long weary nights in darkness, with hunger and thirst gnawing at their vitals, vainly trying to sleep, and listening to the groans of the afflicted, occasionally broken by the death-rattle of some wretched being who had just succumbed to the "King of Terrors."

And yet this ghastly Lazar-house is within three miles of Shanghai, close to the road which is considered by the foreign residents as the fashionable drive. Here, early in the morning and late in *the afternoon, may be seen fine equipages* containing the "beauty and fashion" of the Settlement, and dashing equestrians mounted on splendid chargers. As they ride and drive past that spot, we are sure that they have no knowledge of the fearful sights we have faintly described, otherwise something would have been done before this to alleviate the sufferings of these famished creatures, and get the proper authorities—Chinese or foreign—to bury the dead. It is with this purpose that we have brought the matter before the public, and we trust that it will have the effect of ameliorating this evil, which is a disgrace to humanity, and a reproach to Shanghai. A few bags of rice, and the leavings of the rich man's table, judiciously distributed among the Lazarites at the Bubbling-well temple, would spread gladness amongst these Parias of China.

August 6th.

As we anticipated, the account of the above refuge for the destitute, in our *issue of yesterday, elicited* the sympathies of many charitable foreign residents. In the private communications forwarded to us the writers expressed themselves ready to contribute food for their relief, and one generous donor forwarded $100, anonymously, under the signature of "A Frequenter of the Bubbling-well Road." Immediately we acted on their suggestions and applied the means to the most urgent ends. Forthwith we obtained *a large quantity* of cooked rice, vegetables, bread and tea, and proceeded to the scene of starvation.

On the road we saw an old woman lying prostrate within a hundred yards of the Lazar-house, where she was going, and through our interpreter found that she was dying from want of food. A bowl of rice, some vegetables and tea revived her and she wended on her weary way.

Reaching the building we found that the six dead bodies seen on Tuesday had been removed. Three had been buried in shells by the Municipal authorities, and three by the Tee-pon, whose duty it is to remove them. This resulted from our having communicated in the proper quarter on Monday, what we had witnessed the day previous.

So far so good, the dead were cared for, but still the living inmates were in *the same state of starvation* as before. This was abundantly evident; for the moment they saw the food provided for them, they devoured it like ravenous beasts. We have no desire to dwell upon the sight—the dull idiotic chuckle of some, the frantic joy of others, who greedily devoured the eatables. The tea they did not care for, it was "rice! rice!" that they wanted, shewing that their appetites were not palled by disease. *Instead of twenty, as we previously* supposed, upwards of forty were found in the various holes and corners of the two temples; and of these only five were men, the remainder women and children.

On enquiry through our interpreter, as to how they came there, in every instance we found that they were refugees from their desolate homes at a distance, which had been burnt by the Taiping rebels—they were all strangers in the neighbourhood, *and many seemed to belong* to the better class of farming people. We also found on enquiry amongst the inhabitants living close by, that this frightful state of death and destitution, was quite exceptional, and had only recently existed in the temple.

August 7th.

We have much pleasure in announcing the liberal donations towards the relief of the destitute creatures at this wretched asylum, of $100 from Brigadier General Stavely commanding H.M. Troops in China, and an anonymous contributor of $20, making in all $120, as a Relief Fund for these special objects of Charity, at that spot, who have suffered from the Taiping invasion. We beg to assure our readers that this sum is amply sufficient for sometime to come in furnishing nourishment for these starving women and children. Yesterday an abundant supply of cooked rice, vegetables and cakes, was distributed judiciously, which spread some degree of comfort amongst the famished occupants of the Red Josshouse. This will be continued daily, until we find that the duty will be discharged by better hands. We learn that there is a Chinese Charitable Association who will undertake the task: an association which is favourably known to many of this community for its energy, and discrimination in the distribution of the large income it receives from the Chinese subscribers, aided by many well-wishers among foreigners. If we are satisfied with this association, we will gladly transfer to its managers the bounty of charitable donors entrusted to our custody.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appoined Agents for the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Marine Risks to an extent of $17,000 upon any one risk, and upon Specie per Steamer to an extent of $90,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle (Australia).

ADRIAN & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	,,	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	,,	$1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSDEN PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE. 29th *May*, 1862.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, all that valuable Land comprising the rear portion of the British Consular lot, stretching from Consulate Road to Soochow Creek, as also that part forming the compounds, fronting the Senior Assistant's and Interpreters Houses, measuring in all about forty-one mow more or less.

It is not at present intended that the sale shall take place before the 15th *July next*, but due notice will be given of the time and terms of sale.

WALTER MEDHURST,
tf *Consul.*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

By the Undersigned,

CUTLER'S Finest Champagne and Sauterne in ....1 doz. cases.
Warr Bros's Pale and Golden Sherry 3 ,,
,, Fine Old Port,.........3 ,,

Apply to

W. H. PALMER,
E-ho Hong.
tf Shanghai, July 23rd, 1862.

FOR SALE.

AN invoice of Edwards' Superior Canvas, By

W. H. PALMER,
E-ho Hong.
tf Shanghai, July 23rd, 1862.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—By an eminent ENGINEER.
One GEARED VERTICAL complete.
14 Screw Copying PRESSES at 21 Tls.
1 Lever do. do.

Also to arrive per *Anglo-Saxon.*—A steam ENGINE complete and 2 screw PRESSES.

Orders for Machinery of any kind will be received for execution in England by

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

ARMY AGENTS, SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

CHURCH STREET, SHANGHAI,
Between Consulate Road, and Park Lane

BEG to notify that they have for Sale, a good assortment of Ship Chandlery, Oilman's Stores and Fancy Goods.

Consisting of,—

Patent Sheet Packing, Piston Rope, Hemp Packing Handcuffs, Scrapers, Copper and Iron Nails, etc., etc.
Sewing and Roping Twine,
Single and Double Blocks,
Hooks and Thimbles,
Marryatt's Signals,
Bunting, Patent Sheaves.
Anchors, Tar, Pitch, Copal Varnish,
Oakum, Houseline and Marline,
Side Lights, Masthead Lights,
Signal Halliards, Fishing Lines, Log Lines
Lead Lines, Ambro-Line, Spunyarn, and Ratline Stuff,
Handspikes, Wooden Pumps, Tar Brushes,
Deep Sea Lead Lines, Dippers, Oil-Feeder,
Shovels, Deck Lights, Castor Oil, Turps,
Galvanized Clews, Thimbles, Hanks, etc.,
Wire Rope, etc., etc.,

Pickles, Catsup, Wor-Sauce, Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Mustard, Tart Fruits, Candied Peel, Raisins, Currants, Crystd. Fruits, Milk, Gelatine, Vanilla, Sausages, Black Pudding, Pearl Barley Bloaters, Tongues, Pork Pies, Almonds, Sugar, Hams, Cheese, Butter, etc., etc.

Duck Drill, Alpaca, Merino, Table Damasks, Napkins, Curtain Damask, Chintz, Holland Linen, Towels, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Whips, Hats and Caps, Saddles, Horse Clothing, Horse Brushes, and Curry-Combs. Copying Presses, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes all sizes, and Stationery of all descriptions.

Pipes, Cigar Cases, Knives, Scissors,
Electro-plated Goods,
Engravings, Novels,
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Braces,
Iron Bedsteads and Chairs,
Fancy Flannel, Lamps,
Perfumery, Cockles Pills.

Also,

A Choice Assortment of Wines, etc., comprising—

Sparkling Hock, do Mozelle, Champagne, Sherry, Port, Ginger Wine, Barsac, Claret, Curacao, Maraschino, Liqueurs, Orange Bitters, Brandy, Old Tom, Whiskey, Geneva, Beer and Porter in wood, do, in pints and quarts, Stout in quarts, Cigars and Cheroots.

N. B.—Business transacted in Mexican Dollars and Cents.

tf 1330 Shanghai, August 2nd, 1862.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

HANKOW.

TO be SOLD Two or Three LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building Purposes and Registered in the British Consulate. Apply to

FRANK H. WILSON.
tf Hankow, July 4th, 1862.

HANKOW.

TO BE SOLD OR LET A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE possessing large GODOWN accommodation, situated on the Hankow River, with access of its own to the water. The Premises contain Office, Dining-room, 3 Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms, Tea room, Compradore's, and Servants' Rooms, and Stone Treasury.

Apply to

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
tf Shanghia, 14th June, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELLAMBI STEAM COAL COMPANY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIS superior Steam Coal now supplied to H. M. Steam-ships on the Australian Station and also to the Railways in Victoria and New South Wales can be obtained on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND & Co., Sole Agents at Sydney, or MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., of Hongkong and Shanghai, and who will produce certificates and analysis showing the high character of this Coal. No cargoes are shipped without signed Pit Certificates from the Bellambi Mines accompanying them.

Perfect freedom from CLINKER, SULPHUR, or SLATE, combined with the established fact that this Coal produces fully 30 per cent more steam than any other Australian Coal, will commend it in the Eastern Markets.

tf Sydney, N S.W., January 20th, 1862.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Shipping Community are informed that the Port of Amoy affords unequalled advantages and facilities for the repair of vessels in the AMOY DOCK COMPANY'S NEW GRANITE DOCK, which is in complete working order, and capable of receiving vessels of great draught of water and 300 feet in length.

The Company keep on hand a large supply of Timber, Spars, Iron, Copper and Metal Sheathing, Lumber, *Paints, and every requisite for* repairing and refitting vessels; and the work is done under the Superintendence of Experienced European Shipwrights and Smiths. The Dock is fitted with Caisson Gate. Iron Ships requiring to Dock for cleaning and painting will find every accommodation in this Dock at reasonable charges.

Good Quarters on the Premises for Crews of Vessel of War using the Dock.

27se Amoy, June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornaments, BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the *year ending* 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fe

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at all Open Ports of China, North of the Canton River for the

JOINT UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION AT ROTTERDAM;

and no claims dated from either of these ports will be admitted by the Association unless verified by the Undersigned.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
18oc Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

I HAVE this day established myself as MARINE SURVEYOR at this Port; Orders left at THOS. HUNT & Co., will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. J. LOVETT,
Late Surveyor for "New York and Philadelphia Insurance Offices" at San Francisco.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given that CHARLES J. LOVETT has this day been appointed MARINE SURVEYOR for the United States Consulate Court.

G. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul.
tf Shanghai 26th Jun. 1862

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the LOCAL INSURANCE OFFICES will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HUGH MACLEAN and Mr. C. W. HALSTEAD have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MACQUEEN, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. MACLEAN, HALSTEAD, or MACQUEEN.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

CAUTION.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co., having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

25oc April 26, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

CAPITAL £500,000.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS on which no Commission is charged, opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interests.

The Bank draws on:—
London and County Bank, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

EDWARD BYRNE,

Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.

OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Adjoining the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.

THE BUND, HONG-QUE,
SHANGHAI.
my-63 May 10th, 1862.

Cheang fong 祥豐

MRS. CLIFTON,

SUCCESSOR TO

MRS. MARSH,

Millinery and Drapery Establishment,

CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
Apothecary.

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,

Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.

Office at Messrs. BRADWELL BLOOR & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

Office hours from 10 *till* 4.
tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.

YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD,

Civil Engineers & Architects.

YEU-HAN.
tf May 5th, 1862.

ALEXANDER MORRISON,

Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boat Builder, &c.

HANKOW.
tf April 28th, 1862.

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL IN SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,

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NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

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GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862

HALL & HOLTZ.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 31	Swatow	B. str.	145	Laen	Tientsin	July 24	General	E. A. Reynolds
Aug 1	Niemen	B. str.	500	Hutcherson	Hankow	.. 28	do	Barnes Dallas
.. 1	Egean	B. bark	307	Newton	Newcastle	Mar 17	Coals	Dow and Co
.. 1	Procymatia	B. bark	368	Nael	Shields	Jan 31	do	E. Warden, Agt. P. & O.
.. 1	Nile	B. bark	635	Luxton	Liverpool	Feb 21	do	Dow and Co
.. 1	Willy	Bre. sch	240	Hagemann	Hongkong	July 22	Rice	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 2	Pembroke	A. str.	221	Perkins	Hankow	.. 28	General	Russell and Co
.. 2	Pelma	B. str.	121	Harris	Ningpo	Aug 2		Moses and Co
.. 2	Kelvin		140	Knight	Kiukiang		Tea	Fletcher and Co
.. 2	Bouncer 95 [H M	g -boat		Knivett	Plover Point			
.. 3	Eamont	B. schr	120	Shoosmith	Ningpo			Dow and Co
.. 3	Berwick Walls	B. hulk			Hankow			Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 3	Meteor	A. str	163	Woodward				Augustine Heard and Co
.. 3	Alma	B. schr	131	Smith				
.. 3	Caesar	Du bg						
.. 3	Willem Eggerts	Du. bg	283					T. Kroes and Co
.. 3	Azof	B. str.	476	Beasley	Hongkong			E. Warden, Agt. P. & O.
.. 3	Reheine	Ha. bk	380	Appel	Chefoo	July 21	General	Olyphant and Co
.. 3	Hero	Ha. bg	111	Meyer	Kanagawa	.. 20	do	T. Kroes and Co
.. 3	Kim Gwan-Kim	B. bark	437	Deane	Amoy	.. 27	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 3	Wilhelm	Da. bg	160	Attsen	Chefoo	.. 29	do	G. Kunst
.. 4	Po-Yang	A. str.	827	Briggs	Hankow	.. 31	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 4	Phyche	Da. bg	250	Waver	Swatow	.. 22	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 4	James Miller	A. schr	471	Corbonett	Newcastle	Jan 23	Coals	Order
.. 5	Tycoon	B bark	300	Hill	Hongkong	July 24	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 5	Eclipse	A. schr	305	Cameron	Fuchau	.. 27	Lumber	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 5	Bonito	Da. bg	248	Krole	Amoy	.. 27	Rice	Siemssen and Co
.. 5	Forerunner	B. ship	558	Warden	Sunderland	Mar 19	Coals	Order
.. 5	Sunda	A. ship	1800	Paul	N Y. & H'kong		General	Olyphant and Co
.. 5	Susan Douglas	B. brig	116	Brewster	Hongkong	July 23	do	Phillips, Moore and Co
.. 5	Gorilla	B. ship			do	.. 20		
.. 5	Heligoland	Bre. sh						
.. 5	Siglo de Oro	Spa. bg	135	A. de Lamabe	Manila	.. 23	Rice	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 5	Carthage	B. str.	599	Bolton	Chefoo & Taku	Aug 3		Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 5	Kiang-se	A. str.	1090	Berry	Hankow	.. 2	General	Russell and Co
.. 6	John T. Wright	A. str	366	Watson	Kiukiang	.. 4		Howard and Co
.. 6	Governor General	B. str	507	McQueen	do	.. 3		Dent and Co
.. 6	Minerva	Ha. bk	244	Denicke	Macao		Rice	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 6	Ta-kiang	A. str.		Sanford	New York	May 6		Olyphant and Co
.. 6	Annie Bowen	A. bark	722		Hongkong	July 30	Rice	Olyphant and Co
.. 6	Lucky Star	Sia. bk	300	Turner	Swatow	.. 25	General	Order
.. 6	Zwaluw	Dut bg	260	Bloem	Nagasaki	.. 29	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 6	Cornelia Hendrika	Dut. bg	287	Van Straten	Macao	.. 29	do	Order
.. 6	Ophelia	Ha. bk	320	Foojes	Hongkong	.. 29	Rice	Johnson and Co
.. 6	James Gibson	B bark	327	Constable	Cardiff	Feb 27	Coals	Order
.. 6	Spirit of the Deep	B. ship	629	Havett	Cardiff	Ap. 3	do	Dent and Co
.. 6	Queen of the Ocean	B. ship	670	Ellison	Sunderland	.. 4	do	Gilman and Co
.. 7	Osprey	B. ship			London	.. 9		Gilman and Co
.. 7	Podesta	Ha. bk	340	Angelbuk	Whampoa	July 29	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 7	Kim-soon-whate	Sia. bk			Hongkong	.. 29	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 7	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str.	138	Mooney	Ningpo	Aug 6	Silk, Tea	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 7	Jeddo	B. str.	450	Wright	Nagasaki	July 31	General	Barnes Dallas
.. 7	Timandra	A. sch.	173	Turner	Amoor	.. 7	do	Frazar and Co
.. 7	Esk	B. ship	404	Truscut	Newcastle		Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 7	Vulcan	H.M.S.		Strode	Ming-hong	Aug 7		

DEPARTURES.

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July 31	Sen-Zai-Maroo,	Jap. bk	350	Noemama	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	T. Kroes and Co
Aug 1	Rajah	B. str.	390	Catto	Kiukiang	Opium	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 1	Garland	A. schr	113	Page	Nagasaki	Stores	H. Leighton and Co
.. 1	Sphinx [H M	str.		Jones			
.. 1	Shantung	A. str	361	Armstrong	H'kow & Ports	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 1	Wandering Wave	A. schr	150	Walsh	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	H. Leighton and Co
.. 2	Migrator	B. bark	380	Wood	do	Coals, &c	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 2	Palmetto	A. bark	341	Upton	Newchwang	Tea, &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 2	Fei-seen	B. str.	255	Cairns	Fuchau	do	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 2	Hankow	A. str.	725	Walcott	H'kow & Ports	Op., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 2	Hellespont	A. str	327	Filluel	do	Ballast	Howard and Co
.. 3	Melbourne	B. ship	1060	Whitehill	London	Tea, &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 3	Calliope	A. schr	280	Taylor	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 3	Canton	B. bark	429	Leighton	Fuchau	Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 3	Cobang	B. brig	318	Smith	Nagasak	Re-expts	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 3	Concurrent	Da. bk	235	Davidson	Taiwan	Sun., &c	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Homer	A. bark	400	Rowe	Kanagawa	Stores, &c.	Oppert and Co
.. 3	Lucy E. Ashbey	A. bark	346	Ashbey	Hakodadi	Coals, &c.	Dent and Co
.. 3	Shandon	B. str.	114	Dalziel	Ningpo		Moses and Co
.. 4	Shanghai	B. str.	412	Maundrill	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	A. Wilkinson and Co
.. 4	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Hazlewood	Hongkong *	Silk, &c	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 5	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	H'kow & Ports	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 5	Fenella	B. str.	179	Shaw	do	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 5	Nankin	B. str.	80	Grange	Hankow	Re-expts	Fletcher and Co
.. 6	Ringdove [H M	str.		Craigie	North		
.. 6	James Shepheard	B. —	272	Becket	Kanagawa	Re-ex ts.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 7	Yang-tsze	B. str	345	Hardie	Kiukiang	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 7	Jacob	Rus. bg	173	Feicke	Chefoo	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Edith Rose	A. bark	510	Homans	Fuchau	Cotton	Russell and Co
.. 7	Egean	B. bark	307	Newton	Japan		Dow and Co
.. 7	Benefactor	A. bark	722	Davis	Kanagawa	Sundries	Olyphant and Co
.. 7	Stirling	B. ship	499	Bird	Newchwang	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 7	Kosmos	Ha. bk	324	Kröger	Chefoo	Re-expts.	Martin and Co
.. 7	Hankow	A. brig	151	Todd	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 7	Pelma	B. str.	121	Harris	Ningpo	do	Moses and Co
.. 7	Therese Augustine	Da. bg	300	Kersal g			Bourjau, Hubener and Co

* With the Malls for Europe.

[*Edited by* SAMUEL MOSSMAN. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai*]